over the earth, the HERALD devotes a large po over the earth, the matter developes a major posterior of its space to reports of their proceedings. In one week we have published ever fifty columns of religious intelligence, of all kinds, containing a complete summary of the doings of a great majority of the churches in the United States, independent of the large number of rermons reported throughout the sear. In this respect we have made no distinctions the Catholic and the Protestant have been treated with equal cons deration, and each have read in the Henald the sermons of their most enineat di-

There is one other department of news which was ed first in our paper, and the importance of which has been frequently acknowledged by the business community. We slided to the publication of financial and commercial intelligence, embracing all the transactions that take place in the money market. Through our columns the public were for introduced to the bulls and bears, and informed of anner in which they conducted their business. The condition of the banks, the rise and fall in stocks, the operations of speculators, were all duly published, and every attempt on the part of presdents and directors of corporations to impose upon and cheet stockholders, exposed and denounced In the year of the great financial revulsion, the In the year or the green manner revenues, the of the system which led to the disasters that marked that period in the commercial history of this country. We have never swerved from the course which we adopted then, but have continued to exclaim against that extravagance and speculation which at present threatens to overwhelm the men

cantile community in go eral bankruptcy.

Let us look now, for a moment, at the present consistion and future prespects of the Herald. Nineteen years ago we commenced its publication on a single sheet, for one cent, which was in a few weeks sed to two cents. To-day it contains eight pages and is about three times larger than when it was list published, while so increase has been made in the price. Then it had a circulation of seven thou sand; now its circulation is nearly sixty thousand, and it has readers in every part of the world. It has correspondents to every country, and its facili-ties for obtaining iof-mation from all quarters are not equalled even by the London Times. Where one small press satisfied the demands of our patrons, we find it impossible to meet it now with the aid of thee mammoth machines, which are capable of throwing off fifty thousand papers in three bours. If we could print one hundred thou sand in the same time, we believe we would still be unable to supply the . emand, so that our circulation

unable to supply the emand, so that our circulation is only limited by the atter impossibility of obtaining sufficient mechanical power for the purpose. We have spoken of the enterprise which has been exhibited by the HERALD in obtaining the earliest news, but it would be utterly impossible, even in this extended sketch, to give an adequate description of the various ways in which it is collected. We have sent reporters to a distance of fifteen bundred miles to procure intelligence and give accounts of the proceedings of meetings which we deemed of importance to the country at large, and during the war with Maxico no expense was spared to present the earliest intelligence from the scene of hostilities to our readers. This enterprise and eithough the press of this city still remains far behind the HERALD, it is a great way ahead of every ther city in the Union. At one time Boston and other city in the Union. At one time Boston and Philadelphia took the lead, but New York has reached a point which haffles all attempts at competition on their part. Through her press the E spire State possesses a vast and controlling influence on the policy of the country, and the power of the Harakan has been exhibited on many occasions. But it is unnecessary further to allude to this subject, as its present position and circulation are the best proofs that can be presented of its influ-

There is one more department to which we shall There is one more department to which we shall refer. While speaking of the large circulation of the Herallo, we are reminded of the great advantages it possesses as an advertising medium, and of the extensive patronage it enjoys from the business community. The princely merchant who desires a purchaser for his goods, and the humble servant girl in want of a place, advertise in our columns. If the bousekeeper is looking for a house, or the articles with which to furnish it; if a person is in casers, of a lost friend; if a man in humbless. desires a lean of some thousands on security, or if another wants to loan it, they all express their va-rious wants through our advertising columns. As this is one of the most important departments on the paper, we treat of it under a separate head.

our establishment the work is classified a much as possible, to facilitate the transaction of the business of each department. The mechanical de-partment, which includes the press and composing is under the general supervision of one per ments, while a foreman and a number of assistants attend to the details. The following table gives the number of persons employed in the publication and sale of the HERALD:-

Number of editors and reporters.....

Substitutes Proof seaders Proof tenders
Reviser
Peremaa of composing department
Assistant foremen
Printers' devils
Clerks in the mail department
Clerks in the mail department
Clerks in the publication office
Hands in press room
Newsboys in this city
Agents throughout the Union
Carriers in New York and vicinity

It would be impossible to estimate the number who are indirectly dependant upon the HERALD for support, for in the above list we have included those only who are employed immediately in and about the establishment. If we were to give those enraged in the manufacture of the paper on which the HERALD is printed, and to supply which one mill is constantly employed, the number would exceed a thousand. We will now proceed to give a descrip-Ben of each department, commencing with the editoria :-

THE EDITORS AND REPORTERS. The two most important departments on a daily e vapaper are the editorial and reporterial, and the duties of both are of a most responsible nature. There is nothing, pechaps, which will so powerfully test the character or the ability of a man as the management of a daily journal. This is especially be case in a free country, where the people are countred, and where talent and moral worth are the two greatest recommendations which can be presented for their esteem. Here the majority mie and here we generally judge a principle or a policy by the favor with which it is received by the treat mass of the people. The best evidence of the character of a paper, therefore, is the support which it obtains from the public. There is no profession which requires so much judgment, and at the same time such diversity of talent, practical experience of the world, as intimate knowledge of men and things, and keen political perception, as that of the editor. With unswerving integrity of purpose, he must combine genius of the highest order, end a perseverance that overcomes every difficulty. It is poculiarly his duty to encourage every-thing that tends to promote the welfare and inter. It is of the country, to attack corruption in the administration of the affairs of the nation as well as in those of the city, to further the ends of justice, to maintain the integrity of the country and protect its institutions against the assaults of treacherons nes from within, and of enemies from without, to denounce a'l attempts to interfere with the executhus of the laws, and to oppose everything and any-

ng to sacrifice printion to further his own selfish ends. The edito- who possesses all these requirements, and performs all these o deserve . It is true that he will not cecape the slan. ders of his enemies, but experience has proved that such attacks only inflict an injury on the slanderer, Perhaps the best exemplification of this is to be found in the virulent abuse that has been poured forth from time to time upon the proprietor of the HRRALD, and the deadly hostility which was exhibited towards him throughout his editorial career by rival papers or political antagonists.

Those who have no practical knowledge of the duties of an editor, can form but a poor conception of the amount of work which he performs daily. One day he is required to write an article on the condition of affairs in Europe, on another he has to give his attention to American polities, while he is expected to express his opinion on all important local matters besides, and to give his views on vari ous questions that may arise in the financial, commercial and social world. The life of an edito would present some of the strangest developements that have ever been made, and give an insight into the se ret history of politics and politiciaus that would astonish the community. We could give many astounding facts, but one will suffice as a many astounding facts, but one will sumee as a sample. A gentleman one day called into our office and expressed a desire to see Mr. Bennett on im portant business. His request was compiled with, and he immediately proceeded to explain the pur-pose of his visit. He said that he had an enter-prise on foot, from which, if successful, a mine of wealth might be realized. He proposed to construct a rail-read, with the assistance of Mr. Bennett, who should use his influence for a consideration of ten thousand dollars, in inducing men of capital to subscribe for stock. In reply, he was told if it could be satisfac-torily proved that the construction of the road would be a benefit to the public, it would receive his support independent of every consideration, and that for such service he would not consent to accept any reward.

The public will agree with us when we say th the HERALD has ever pursued a most independent course in regard to our governments, both State and national, and that when the spirit of discord threatened the dissolution of the Union, it was to be found on the side of law and authority.

The labors of the editorial department are divided under distinct heads—the foreign and domestic news, the financial and commercial, the marine or shipping intelligence, political and miscellaneous, literature, music and the fine arts. The rooms apriated to the use of both editors and reporters are in the second story, and consist of six apart ments, which are furnished with a library of refer ence and provided with every facility required.

The reportorial department extends over a larger field of operations than any other on the paper, with the exception of the editorial. The police courts, and the courts of law, city intelligence, meetings of all kinds. religions, political, literary, scientific, &c., and the collection of local news of a Mancous character, come within the sphere of his duties. All these, however, are performed by different persons, who have each their own parties ar kind of work marked out.

The short-hand writer, however, must not be confounded with the reporter of news, although both are not unfrequently combined in the one person. We know of no profession in fact which is more diversified, or so full of strange contrasts as that of reporting. In the pursuit of his business the reporter is brought into contact with almost every class in the community. The legislator, the lawyer, the minister and the politician are all, to a great, extent dependent upon him for publicity; he is to be found in the Senate, the church, the courts of law, among the rich and the poor, at the meetings of the humble mechanic and the Congress of States. By the magic of his wonderful art the orator is given the world for his audience, and not only the principles he pro-mulgates are preserved for future ages, but the lan guage in which they are clothed is reported with a fidelity and accuracy that is unsurpassed even by the art of daguerrectyping. How many speak-ers are indebted to him for a large share of their popularity and distinction? How many cen surprised to see their unconne remarks, full of grammatical errors and blun-ders, transformed into excellent speeches? But his charity, as a Judge of this city was once told by a member of the profession, many s speaker would appear in a more conspicuous than dignified position before the public. No man is more thoroughly conversant with the character of the politician, or can better appreciate the displays of patriotism in which he indulges. He meets him at the primary meetings, at the polls and in the conventions, and has opportunities which few possess of ecing him in his true colors. What curious developements could we not make had we the time and were this the proper place for them.

As we have said, his business brings him into con-

tact with nearly all classes of the community. If the corner stone of a church is to be laid he must be present during the coremony, for it is only through him that the members of the denomination to which that church belongs can be made acquainted with the particulars. If some great wrong is attempted to be perpetrated on the people, and the people assemble in mass meeting to denounce it, the presence of the reporter is indispensible. If a meeting is to be held some charitable purpose, the construction of a hospital, a house of industry or some other benevo lent institution, his services are solicited in aid of the undertaking. If a terrible accident occurs on a railroad, by which thirty or forty lives are lost, the public depends upon him for reliable information; and if it is certain that the terrible sacrifice has been caused by neglect or indifference, he it is who must fearlessly expose it. In the Legislatures of the State and ration he must have a place as well as the highest official there, for without his presence what would the public know of the actions of their repre septatives? Let an act be passed in any one of our Legislative assemblies, either State or national, excluding all the reporters, and the people would rise as one man to protest against the outrage on their rights. He is a representative of the liberty of the press, and where an unjust interference with the exercises of his duties is attempted popular freedom is assailed. It is for this reason that in everything in which the people are convolved, he is entitled to certain privileges, with out which it is impossible for him to perform his important and onerous duties. One incident will serve to illustrate what we have said in regard to the importance which is attached to his services.
O'Connell, the great Irish leader, had a difficulty with the reporters of the Dablin press, in conse-quence of some remarks which he made at a public meeting reflecting upon their profession, when all who were present at the time rose from their seats. left the meeting, and refused to return until he had made a satisfactory apology. Occasionally they have to submit to some abuse and annoyance from persons who, through churlishness or ignorance, re-fuse them the facilities and conveniences to which they are justly entitled. It sometimes happens, too, when they tell unwholesome truths, that they are assoiled in the most virulent manner. At a meeting of strong minded women held in this city n September, 1853, the notorious infidel and aboiltionist, Lloyd Garrison, spoke of them in the most abusive language, the reporters at the time being present. They paid no attention to him, however, but reported everything he said, and published his about the first for its object the destruction of the assault upon them in the papers of the following morning. It is very soldom that they are assault upon them in the papers of the following morning. It is very soldom that they are assault upon them in the papers of the following morning. It is very soldom that they are assault upon them in the papers of the following morning.

would present a fine opportunity for the specula-tions of the philosopher. Here he will find one oc-cupled in writing out an account of an infidel con-vention, and here again is another preparing a re-port of a missionary meeting, while the rest are, perhaps, employed in giving a description of some terrible calamity. Just at that time when others are retiring to their night's rest, he is often begin-ning the labors of the day and overparing the sening the labors of the day, and preparing the ac-

THE COMPOSITORS AND PROOF READERS.

Printing has been justly called "the art presen vative of all arts," and at one time "the printer," or, as he is now called, "the compositor," was entitled to certain privileges which were only conferred on the most favored citizens. Some of the most eminent men in our own country, and in the Old World, have worked at the case; but time, and the great increase that has taken place in the number of printers, have placed them on a level with other trades, at least so far as the exclusive privileges with which they were invested is regarded. In our composing room there are about seventy employés, besides the foremen and proof-readers. To those who have never been inside of a newspaper establishment. lishment, and who are unacquainted with the man-ner in which the process of setting type and print-ing is carried on, a brief description may not prove uninteresting. The composition room of the HE-RALD has an extent of one hundred feet by seventyfive, and is in every respect superior to any other n the country. It is lighted by windows on every ide and an extensive skylight, while the most per fect ventilation purifies the atmosphere from the unhealthy effluvia which arises continually from the type. Communication is kept up with the editorial rooms by means of a dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The copy is sent up by the waiter and distributed among the printers by the foreman, with directions as to the description of type in which it is to be "set up." If it is editorial it is usually set up in brevier; but if general news, the type used is mignion, nonparell, or agate, the latter of which, however, is seldom employed, in consequence of its small size. Placing this on the case before him, the printer commences the process of setting up, which is per-formed by means of a "stick," as the instrument is termed. Instead of being constructed of wood, as the name would seem to imply, it is made of iron. The printer holds it in his left hand, and picking up the type with his right, places it in letter by letter, until the stick is filled, when he empties the con tents on a galley. This is done with every stick full of type until the galley is closed when a proof is taken, on which the typographical and other errors are corrected by the proofreader, and afterwards revised by the reviser. After its correction, it is placed in the form, which is then sent to the press room-its final destination. There it is fastened on the press, and the paper is printed on it.

A printer must necessarily be a well informed man, as it is occasionally required to make correc-tions in the manuscript furnished to him. The typographical appearance of the paper depends to a great extent upon the taste and judgment of the foreman, who has a most responsible position to fill. In the HERALD the news and advertisements are arranged under separate heads, so as to assist the reader in its perusal, and to prevent confusion. In the printing of a daily paper this is a matter of no small importance, and the greatest attention is therefore paid to it.

THE PRESS BOOM. The press room is situated under the building and extends one hundred feet on Fulton atreet and seventy-five on Nassau. It is built under the street and is lighted by patent illuminators, which compose a large part of the pathway inmediately over the room. The ceiling is constructed of immense iron arches, sufficiently strong to apport the mass of earth and granite that orm the street above it. Three of Hoe's largest presses occupy one side of it, each of which is capable of printing over ten thousand copies of the Henald per hour. On the side ex-tending under Nassau street the boiler and engine are placed, the latter being twenty-five horse power. Under the building, and adjoining the press rooms, are the store rooms, in which a large supply of paper is always kept on hand ready for printing There are twenty men employed in this depart-ment, the majority of whom have formed themselves into a military company, under the title of the "Herald Guard." A separate room is used by the carriers to fold their papers in, while the newsboys are supplied in another department.

THE PUBLICATION OFFICE AND ADVERTISING DE-PARTMENT.

The principal business transacted in the publication office is the receipt of subscriptions for the paper and of money for advertisements, besides the general financial arrangements of the establish-ment. There are five clerks whose duty it is to attend especially to the receipt of advertisements of all kinds, while six clerks are constantly employed in the mail department, attending to the transmis-sion of the Herald to its subscribers in all parts of the world. The publication office is kept open day and night all the year round, with the exception of the Fourth of July and New Year's day, when work is suspended in all the departments of the paper.

THE NEWSBOYS. Who, that has ever seen a newsboy, or been solicited by him to buy a copy of the HERALD, can ever forget the blended expression of shrewdness, independence, and reckless disregard for everything that seemed to mark him as a different being from those of his own age? Among those we have observed about our office we have not seen one who did not bear the evidences of his occupation as plainly marked on his face, and exhibited in his manner, as if he bore a label on his front. Some of them are not more than nine years of age, and they rar ge from that up to twenty. Their exposure to all kinds of weather renders them very hardy, and capable of more physical endurance than we could credit in boys of their age. The greatest heat of summer, and the most intense cold of winter, do not deter them from the pursuit of their peculiar occupation; and they evince a Spartan fortitude un-der fatigue, that would destroy a constitution of iron. Some of them seem to have an utter contempt for the luxury of a bed, and after a sleep of five or six hours on a hard, stone stoop, will rise more refreshed to the labors of the day than those who have reposed on a bed of down-It is true that some of the poor little fellows sink under it, and we never look upon one who has just ommenced his career without a feeling of pity when we think of the kardships which he has be fore him. But we never know or heard of one who indulged in regrets, and if we might judge by their usually cheerful appearance, we should consider them a most contended class.

The majority of the newsboys are to be found in Nassan street and its vicinity; but they frequent railroad depots, steamboat stations, the doors of hotels, and every place where they are certain of finding customers. They always make it a point, even if they are unable to read, to find out the most important news in the paper and inform the public of it, in tones which, if not so sweet as those of Jenny Lind, are certainly not much behind her's in power. "It is an ill wind," they say, "which blows nobody good," and this is peculiarly appli-cable to the newsbeys, for a great calamity is a perfect harvest to them. How often have we neard them yelling at the top of their voice, with what some might cousiders Bendish de-

beings of the fashionable world who freq beings of the fashionable world who frequent Saratoga, and the o'ber popular summer retreats of the brau monde. Many of them, too, we are also sorry to say, age devotees of the jolly god, and decided opponents of the Maine Liquor law. For the manly art of self-defence they have the highest reverence, and to obtain the enviable reputation among them of being a shoulder-hitter is to have obtained all that is worth living for. When a prize fight is announced, the greatest ex-citement prevails among them, and discussions that often end in blows take place between the partizans of the rival puglists. Sometimes this belligerent spirit is carried to an excess, as in the case of two boys that we once heard of, neither of whom was over twelve years of age. A dispute, it appears, had octwelve years of age. A dispute, it appears, had oc-curred between them as to which was "the better man," and to decide the controversy they agreed to settle their differences by a trial of their physical strength. For this purpose they looked themsolves up in a room, but were fortunately discovered be-fore they had succeeded in doing much harm. Upon being asked what was the cause of the difficulty be-tween them, they replied that "they only wanted to see which was the best man." They are certainly not destitute of physical courage, whatever may be their claims to moral excellence. During the Mexican was a large number of them colleted Mexican war, a large number of them enlisted and, it is said, cut the most extraordinary flourish

among the hidalgoes and senoritas. A few years ago a tremendous excit A few years ago a tremendous excitement took place among the newsboys, in consequence of an attempt ca the part of some plous charol members to have an ordinance passed prohibiting the sale of papers on Sunday. Their indignation was immediately aroused at what they rightly considered a most unjustifiable sessuit upon their rights; they called a mass meeting in the Park, and from a temporary platform erected in frost of the City Hall, speeches were made in their defence, and in denunciation of the attempt that had been made to deprive them of the principal means of carning a subsistence. They succeeded in means of carning a subsistence. They succeeded in defeating their religious opponents, for we believe no efforts were ever made after that meeting to put a stop to the sale of Sunday papers in the public

The newsboy is occasionally somewhat extravagant in his style of living, and often neglects the outer man for the sake of the inner. He makes during a good week of extras, seven or eight and sometimes as much as twelve dollars. but, instead of saving up for a day of scarcity, he but, instead of saving up for a day of scarcity, he indulges in "the delicacies of the season," and spends his money at the theatres with the most lavish prodigality. It is in the theatre that he is in his glory, and nothing pleases him more than those performances which are full of desperate encounters, tragic scenes, and striking tableaux. They will learn off dialogues in which "the agony is piled on good and strong," although they are not generally very correct in their recitation. We have seen them imitate the fight between Macbeth and Macduff, and go through all the dring agonies of Macduff, and go through all the dying agonies of the former in a manner that would astonish our theatrical critics.

One of their favorite resorts is a coffic salcon. The proprietor is known by the name of "Butter Cake Dick," and here, for the reasonable charge of six conts, they can procure a cup of coffee and three cakes of rather diminutive size. They formerly occupied a basement in Ann street as a sleeping apartment, for the privilege of occupying a fair share on the floor of which, each boy had to pay a fixed sum, which, we believe, did not exceed six cents. This place was called the Little Astor House, to distinguish it from the greater, a very necessary precaution certainly, when we consider how many mistakes might occur if some such dis-

Some of the newsboys purchase papers on their own account, but a large number are employed by others, who allow them a per centage on the number sold. One of these, named Mark Maguire, is known among them as "the King of the Newsboys," on account of his extensive business in the newspaper line.

From some things we have said it might be supposed that the newsboy was "a hard customer," but there are many good points in his character, and that would be doing him an injustice. We have heard of many who have been the chief support of their families, and who have attained for sufficient proof of the falsity of the charge that has been made against them as being all bad, and that their occupation is demoralizing.

THE PRINTERS' DEVIL.

In a complete description of a newspaper establishment there is one very important personage who should not be forgotten. This is the Printers' Devil, a sort of attendant spirit on the compositors, to whom he is of great service in various ways. The name is supposed to have originated from the popu-lar superstition in regard to Faust, to whom is ascribed the invention of the art of printing, and who was believed by the people to have been in league with the Devil. However this may be, we will not now attempt to determine, preferring to leave the decision of such an important historical fact to those who are more interested in the subject. There are two other opinions in regard to the deriva-tion of the name, which have the merit of plausibility to recommend them, if they have even no historica foundation to rest upon. Some suppose the name to have originated from his dirty appearance—his face and clothes being generally blackened with ink—while others are of the opinion that it was given to him on account of his mischlevous propen-aties. Now, without any desire to provoke discussion in a matter of such consequence, we will simply say that, to our mind, all of these opinions are deserving of credit, and, for the sake of harmony, we are willing to admit that any one of the reasons

given is sufficient. It would be a difficult task to enumerate all the duties that are performed by the devil, for their name may be truly said to be legion. He is gene rally the first in the composing room, and com-mences his day's work by sweeping it out and pre-paring it for the printers. Before he applies the brush, however, he makes a detour of the cases, for the purpose of picking up any type that may have fallen on the floor during the preceding day and night. When he has collected these, he throws the thless portion of them into a receptacle called "hell," while the rest are placed upon the case for distributing among the good type. A person, on visiting a composing room for the first time, would no doubt be somewhat astonished at hearing its occupants calling for the devil, and sending him on an errand to the infernal regions with "pi;" but we might say to him, as Hamlet said to Horatio, There are more things in heaven and earth than "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy." The word "pi," too, which is generally suggestive of something good to eat, means simply any quantity of type thrown to gether in an indiscriminate heapter that, in the printer's lexicon, the words "does" "hell," and "pi," have entirely different mean the printer's lexicon, the words the mean which are commonly given to them.

When the room is swept and dusted, and the "pi" limeard of as we have stated, the rest of the day in

disposed of as we have stated, the rest of the day is led mainly by the "devil" in running of mesrages. He is never worked very hard, and, as he has generally a good deal of spare time, he has an excellent opportunity of qualifying himself—if he have the ambition and talents—for the highest position in the establishment. We could give several in

though their operation the newsboy, and the encouragement of light litera-ture, of the Jack Sheppard and Claude Duval stamp. After all, there is something of a refined character in this way of amusing one's self; and if all gentlemen of leisure would do nothing worse, the community would be inclined to look upon them with a more indulgent eye. The devil is a critic, too, of no mean stamp, and will descant by the hour on the ma and will descars by the nour on the manner is which as certain actor died, with feelings of the most enthu-siastic admiration. Kirby, by one happy hit in a death acene, has gained for himself imperishable renown among both the newsboys and the devils. How often have we heard them express their high appeal of the patriotic way in which he wrapped up in the stars and stripes !—and though the compari-son they made might be called odious by a hypercritical judgment, yet it spoke volumes. The course of reading, as we have intimated, is confined to light of reading, as we have intimated, is confined to light iterature, and the favorite works are particularly roted for their high sounding titles. In opposition o Shakspere, they believe there is a great deal in a name, and devour with avidity such works as "The Maid of the Cataract, or the Revengeful Lover," "The Female Pirate, or the Fate of the Avenger," 'The Blood Red Flag, or the Buccaneer of the Gulf,' 'Rinaldo Rinaldini,' &c., &c. Biographies of highwaymen, burglers, pirates, and all such estimable characters, are extensively read by them, and they dwell upon the daring adventures of Sixteen String Jack, Jack Sheppard, and others of that stripe, with

the most intense admiration.

Before the application of steam to printing the apprentice had always to perform the work of the devil; but since then, the functions of the latter devil; but since then, the functions of the latter have generally been performed by a boy engaged especially for the purpose. This boy seldom serves in that capacity after his eighteenth year, when he goes to some trade. We know members of Congress, clitors, reporters, printers, actors and judges who commenced life as printers' devils, and all of whom are self-taught, self-made men. Take him altogether, we think more can be said for than account him altogether we have be addicted to a second to the self-made men. against him, although he may be addicted to a few of the fashionable follies and vices of life.

The North Star of the 22d inst., says:—Our farmers are in the midst of haying. For the past few days, they have had most excellent weather for it. In this section, the crop promises to be more than an average one, better than it has been for two or three years. We think that generally throughout the State, the crop will be heavy.

The farmers of Littleton have put into their barns the best part of their hay and grain in a good condition. The crop of hay was an average one, better than last year or the year before. There is yet to be cut considerable grass, of an inferior quality, including the meadows. The rye crop is called light. Corn is looking quite promising, and so are potatoes, but it is too early to tell how they will come into the barn and cellar. The potato rot does not smally appear until the last of August. The fruit crop will be generally good. With apples it is a bearing year, and the crop is very promising in all this region. The same is true of pears, plums and grapes. Peaches are likely to fall. So far as we hear, the crop will be next to nothing in the State. The Greenfield (Mass) Gazette learns that the drought is very severe at Shelburne Falls. Whote lields of corn in the vicinity, that were very promising a few days ago are worth nothing now, but for fodder. Pastures are burned brown, and the grasshoppers are sweeping off the last green thing.

The Rochester American says that harvesting is about at an end in that vicinity. Probably the yield in Monroe county will exceed a million bushels, though if the season had been entirely favorable it would have been fifty per cent more. But even this quantity is pretty well for a county containing only 500,000 acres of improved land, and less than 400,000 in all.

The crop! of wheat up the Genesee Valley, as far as Mount Morris, (says the Rochester Democrat,) may have been heavier in some proceding years, but it never looked more like a large yield. Upon both sides of the river there is every appearance that the farmers are gathering a fine crop. More than half is already cut, and it is fast being

noused or stacked.

Harvest in this county is on in good ear.

There will be a better yield than was anticitative weeks ago. Upon the ridge, and near lake, the weevil has done considerable dan Good judges estimate that there will be about half of an average crop in the county.—Ord.

American, July 20.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We were shown last week, by our friend, Mr. John Kilheffer, of Manor tawaship, two samples of wheat raised by him this year. The one is from seed obtained from the northern part of this State; the grains are unusually plump and full, and will weigh very heavy to the bushel, and produce a superior article of flour. The other is also a very fine grain, and known in the neighborhood as David Herr's wheat, who about ten years ago discovered one or two heads in his field which, from some peculiarity about them, attracted his attention. From this small beginning the whole neighborhood is now supplied, and more of this kind of wheat is grown than any other.—Lancusier Intelligencer, July 35.

DELAWARE.

The corn crop with us is fully developed and rapidly advanced; but the excessively hot sun we have now, if it continue two or three days longer without rain, will purch and dry it so as to make the harvest as scant as was the wheat. The oat crop has turned out well.—Delaware State Reporter, July 20.

The crops of corn on West River, we are informed, are very fine, and promise a large yield. To-quece is also good. The wheat crop is small, destroyed for the most part by rust. In regard to the wheat, we believe this is generally the case throughout the State. From our exchanges we gather that scarcely half the crop of wheat will be made this that was last year.—Amapolis Gazette, July 29.

that was last year.—Annapolis Gazette, July 29.

The Planters' Advocate is informed that the whent crop in Calvert county has been injured to uch an extent as not to exceed an average crop, although it was the largest ever sown; the corn ooks well, but the tobacco crop will be one-third hort.

The wehat crop in this section of the State is now harvested and housed. We have no data whereby o form a correct estimate of the breadth of land sown and the yield. It is, however, the impression of these conversant with the subject that there was in this and the southwestern section of the State fully one-third more land sown in wheat this year, than in 1850, and that the crop is more than an average one in quality and yield. The counties of Amherst, Campbell, Bedford, Franklin, Roanoke, and Appointation, produced in 1850, 657,857 bushels of wheat; this year it can be but little, if any, under one million. The counties of Montgomery, Floyd, and Giles, which become this year exporters of wheat, produced in 1850, 124,384 bushels. This year their joint production cannot be less than 300,000 bushels.—Lynchong Republican.

The editor of the Christlansburg Herald took a short excursion into the southern part of Montgomery county last week, and was delighted with the appearance of the crops. The wheat fields seemed almost endless in number, all barvested, while the farmers were busly engaged in securing the rich crop. The oat harvest has commenced, and the crop appears abundant. The farmer's toil has been thus far well rewarded, and for the future there is abundant promise.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Anderson (S. C.) Gazette, of the 19th inst.,

The corn crop in this section promises a fine yield. Cotton is growing rapidly, and begins to bid fair for a handsome yield, though it is the epinion of many that the present will fall considerably shor of an average crop. This opicion is founded, i

There has been no similar crop for many year which has produced a more abundant yield. The corn in Fayette, Boarhon and Clarke premises to very line, and, if the seaon continues as favor ble as it has been thus far, the corn crop will be very superior. In part of Woodford and Scott the drouth is very severe, and unless they have rain it a few days the corn crop will be a failure—Ke

now publish two columns of ext from our exchanges, which wou

The Huntington Herald says the weevil is doin much harm to wheat in some parts of that count some fields, it is feared, will be totally destroyed. The Lawrenceburg Register says the weather he been amusually favorable in that neighborhood, as the grain has profited by it greatly. The yield that county will be more than an average one.

The Franklin Democrat says that the wheat ha vest is over in that vicinity, and the yield is over an average one. The corn crop is good where was put in early enough, but in some places it look poorly. The cats, grasses, dec., all look fine.

The Bluffton Banner says it has made diligent to quiry, and has ascertained that wheat looks we rarely better, and corn never better than no from different parts of the county the farmers brit the news of a full average crop.

The Fort Wayne Times says, in that vicini wheat is poor from winter frosts, and, besides, to weevil is destreying what is left.

The Danville Advertiser says that it is inform that wheat crops in many places are as good as ever see the same and the same county.

was knewn.

The Connersville Telegraph says that the who crop in Fayette county turns out much better the was expected a few weeks ago, and the Valletimes says it will be a full average, if not most taking the county through.

The crop in Jackson county, as far as we conjudge by information from farmers residue in different parts of the county, is much better the was hoped for. One farmer stated to us that a largeld which he had thought of ploughing under, wou now yield him fifteen bushels of time wheat to it sere. There is probably but little if any less that an average crop throughout the State.—Jackse Patriot.

an average crop throughout the State.—Jacks.

Patriot.

Wisconsin.

The Grant county Herald says of the wheat:
Up to about the first of June the weather we never better for spring wheat. Then commence frequent rains, and between times since, the war est days, and nights too, we have ever known be country. The weather for the past month a certainly been none of the best for a healthy at heavy crop of wheat, though farmers do not y complaint, except of some appearances of rule we are expecting all the time to hear complaints various kinds, though. The latest rains were a companied by strong winds and excessive heat at abovers, causing a fall in some fields—not serious however. There seems now to be indications of change of weather—since Saturday it is many of grees cooler, and the elements above are not so to roarous. All may yet come off well with spring at fall wheat.

The fall wheat escaped all catastrophe, and

The fall wheat escaped all catastrophe, and s pears all well.

The following is from the Badger State, polished at Portage City, Wisconsin:—

HEATT.—The Louisville Courter of the 21st is says the hemp crep in Shelby will be abort, owi to the drouth—not as good as the yield of last ye and that was hardly worth the breakage. Or represented as fine, but corn pressions badly. Whe crop not good. Several letters have been received from various points on the Masouri relative to disastrous effects of the intense hot and dry westlength of the growing grop of hemp. Many of the writter of opinion that perminent injury has alreaded to the drout is checked good by copions showers, for one third to one half the crops will be cut off. Is year the reported failure of the Kentacky crop vanced the price in this mariest some 58 or \$10 ton. Should a failure to fae extent now threater result both in that State and this, operators doubtless have a good chance to escape the low